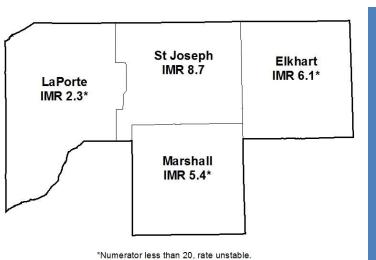
### INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

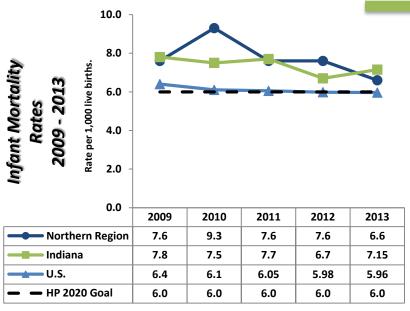
# **INFANT MORTALITY** *Northern Hospital Region 2013*

For more information on infant mortality in your area, please see the Indiana State Department of Health Mortality Report, Tables 2 and 8 (http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/mortality/2013/toc.htm)

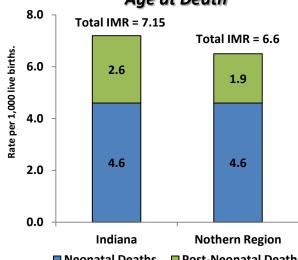


#### INFANT MORTALITY FACTS

- •Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- •The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life, per 1,000 live births
- Of the 594 Indiana infant deaths in 2013, 55 occurred in the Northern Hospital Region
- Black infants are 2.6 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana & 3.5 times more likely in the Northern Hospital Region
- •Neonatal Infant Death = 0 − 27 Days
- •Post-Neonatal Infant Death = 28 364 Days

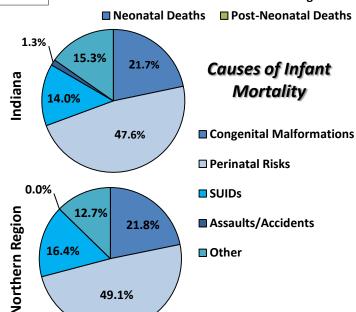






## PRACTICES TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY

- Improve overall health for women of childbearing age
- Promote early & adequate prenatal care
- •Decrease early elective deliveries before 39 weeks
- Decrease prenatal smoking & substance abuse
- Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
- •Support birth spacing & interconception wellness



## BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS Northern Hospital Region 2013

### INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DIVISION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

For more information on birth outcomes in your area, please see the Indiana State Department of Health Natality

Report, Table 32 (http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/natality/2013/toc.htm)

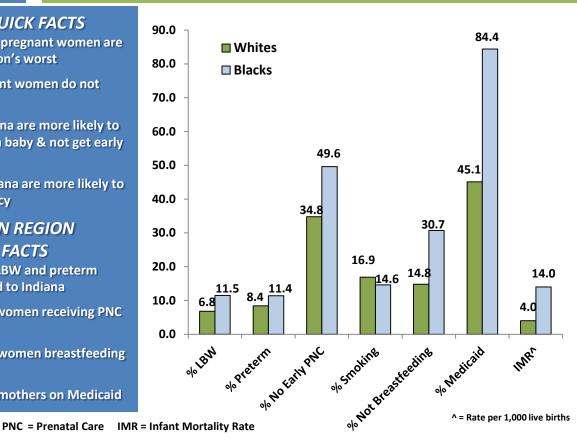
#### INDIANA QUICK FACTS

- •Smoking rates among pregnant women are always one of the nation's worst
- Almost 1/3 of pregnant women do not receive early PNC
- Black women in Indiana are more likely to have a LBW or preterm baby & not get early PNC
- White women in Indiana are more likely to smoke during pregnancy

### NORTHERN REGION QUICK FACTS

- •Lower percentage of LBW and preterm babies when compared to Indiana
- •Lower percentage of women receiving PNC in the first trimester
- •Higher percentage of women breastfeeding at discharge
- •Higher percentage of mothers on Medicaid

LBW = Low Birthweight



	% LBW ( < 2,500 G)	% PRETERM (<37 WKS GESTATION)	% NO EARLY PNC (1 <sup>ST</sup> TRIMESTER)	% SMOKING	% NOT BREASTFEEDING	% MOTHER ON MEDICAID
ELKHART	<b>7.2</b> 8.9% Lower	<b>8.7</b> 9.4% Lower	<b>40.2</b> 22.9% Higher	<b>12.8</b> 18.5% Lower	<b>13.7</b> 39.6% Lower	<b>52.9</b> 20.0% Higher
LAPORTE	<b>8.1</b> 2.5% Higher	<b>9.9</b> 3.1% Higher	<b>38.3</b> 17.1% Higher	<b>25.4</b> 61.8% Higher	<b>28.4</b> 25.1% Higher	<b>54.1</b> 22.7% Higher
MARSHALL	<b>6.1</b> 22.8% Lower	<b>7.9</b> 17.7% Lower	<b>39.5</b> 20.8% Higher	<b>18.4</b> 17.2% Higher	<b>20.2</b> 11.0% Lower	<b>45.3</b> 2.7% Higher
ST. JOSEPH	<b>7.5</b> 5.1% Lower	<b>8.3</b> 13.5% Lower	<b>35.2</b> 7.6% Higher	<b>14.1</b> 10.2% Lower	<b>13.6</b> 40.1% Lower	<b>51.8</b> 17.5% Higher
NORTHERN REGION	<b>7.4</b> 6.3% Lower	<b>8.7</b> 9.4% Lower	<b>37.7</b> 15.3% Higher	<b>15.7</b> No difference	<b>16.4</b> 27.8% Lower	<b>52.1</b> 18.1% Higher
INDIANA	7.9	9.6	32.6	15.7	22.7	44.1

•Bottom number is percent difference from State